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NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

JUN 7 1978



1976 ANNUAL REPORT



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
P. O. BOX 27228
227 E. EDENTON STREET — ROOM 228
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601

A. BRUCE JONES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

W. R. RICHARDSON
CHAIRMAN

The Honorable James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Holshouser:

As Executive Director for the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report for 1976.

This report summarizes the efforts of our central office and field office staff in pursuit of the objectives of the Commission legislation. Our effectiveness depends significantly upon co-ordinated, co-operative efforts by many different public agencies and officials.

We are not as effective as we ought or hope to be; neither do we believe that government as a whole effectively serves the Indians of North Carolina. Nonetheless, we appreciate your support during this past year, and are pleased at the progress described in our report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. Bruce Jones".

A. Bruce Jones
Executive Director

ABJ:pdv

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NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTION

The idea of establishing a state commission to deal with Indian affairs started with a few concerned individuals who were aware of the accomplishments of the Indian movement at the national level. The idea of a state commission, being a sound concept, was readily accepted by the Indian people. At several working sessions attended by representatives of all tribal groups in North Carolina, the legislation which created the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs was shaped and polished. The final legislation which was passed in 1971 is included in this report.

It is significant that a state agency rather than, for example, a community development corporation, was chosen as the means for improving the quality of life of the Indian people. This strategy recognizes that a statewide approach is required to deal with the problems of Indian people and that state government should assume responsibility for tackling these problems. The state's commitment in terms of resources has grown steadily since 1971, and the Commission's capabilities to fulfill its legislative mandate have consequently increased.

The Commission's mandate is stated in the legislation as follows: "The purpose of the Commission shall be to deal fairly and effectively with Indian affairs; to bring local, state, and federal resources into focus for the implementation or continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of the State of North Carolina; to provide aid and protection for Indians as needs are demonstrated; to prevent undue hardships; to assist Indian communities in social and economic development; and to promote recognition of and the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions considered by them to be sacred and meaningful to Native Americans."

ACTIVITIES

One of the most important activities of the year was the Commission's participation in hearings held by the American Indian Policy Review Commission. The Policy Review Commission is a joint congressional commission composed of Congressmen and Native Americans appointed by Congress to study the relationship between the federal government and American Indians.

Members of the Commission's staff were among those asked

to give testimony before one of the Policy Review Commission's task forces during hearings held at Pembroke, North Carolina. In addition to responding to questions concerning such problem areas as employment, education, and eligibility for federal assistance, the Commission staff has supplied supplemental information in the form of statistics and recommendations for meeting the needs of Native Americans. The recommendations of the task forces will be submitted for Congressional action.

Another significant activity of the Commission was the co-sponsorship (along with the Lumbee Regional Development Association) of the Indian Unity '76 Conference which was held in Greensboro, North Carolina. The conference consisted of workshops, meetings, and speakers and brought together many of the Indian tribes in the state to interact with representatives of state government and resource people. The Commission's staff conducted some of the workshops and presented overviews of federal programs and projects of the Commission.

The solidarity of purpose which was developed at the Unity Conference should be viewed as a great step forward towards the goal of Indian unity. In addition, the participants benefited from the exchange of ideas which was a two-way process. The Indian participants learned more about each other and available resources while governmental representatives learned about the needs and aspirations of the Indian people.

The Commission has made steady progress in the area of compiling information on the characteristics and needs of the Indian population of North Carolina. The lack of accurate statistical information has hurt the Commission in its efforts to secure funding for much needed programs. The 1970 census seriously underestimates the Indian population which makes the need for programs appear less pressing. To remedy this situation, the Commission is in the process of compiling individual family profiles which contain up to date economic and social characteristics. This new data base should not only aid the Commission in planning various projects but also in project evaluations.

Publication of a monthly newsletter, INDIAN TIME, is another function of the Commission. The newsletter which is a primary link to the individual communities reports on the Commission's programs and activities as well as issues which concern the Indian people.

The Commission has been involved along with representatives of the Indian communities in the development of a state

plan for an Indian library and information service. Technical assistance in formulating the plan has been provided by the Indian Library Services Technical Assistance Center of the National Indian Education Association.

At present, data is being collected to evaluate existing services and to determine needs for additional services. The state-wide plan will emphasize Indian participation at all levels of decision making, sensitivity to the cultural diversity of Indian communities, and the production as well as collection of materials which meet the needs of the communities to be served.

In the area of education, the Commission provided technical assistance to local parent groups and school systems in order to make the educational process more responsive to the particular needs of Indian children.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Commission is fulfilling its duties as outlined in the legislation which created it. More services are available in Indian communities than ever before as is evident from reviewing the preceding section on the Commission's program activities. But the ambitions of the Commission are much loftier than funneling much needed money into Indian communities. In the final analysis, the achievements of the Commission must be evaluated in terms of how self-sufficient the Indian people have become.

The Commission has attacked this objective on two fronts. The first has been an aggressive campaign to increase the skills and capabilities of its own staff. Periodic training sessions are geared to develop awareness of new techniques and resources which can be used to increase the staff's effectiveness.

The second part of the Commission's approach has been to assist the tribal organizations in being effective advocates for their communities. With the help of the Commission, two new organizations in Charlotte and Greensboro have been started. A third in Rockingham has been organized but is not yet recognized by the Commission. Existing tribal organizations have been strengthened by assistance from the Commission in the following areas: (a) revision of by-laws; (b) applications for tax-exempt status; (c) program development; and (d) training of board members.

SUMMARY

We have tried to highlight some of the Commission's accom-

plishments. In a sense, what we hope to accomplish is not readily measured. Improving the quality of life for the Indian people cannot be translated into numbers. In part, this is because our goals are spiritual as well as physical. There is no way to measure, for example, the gratification of rediscovering one's Indian identity and taking pride in being Indian. We have been told for centuries that our ways are inferior. This is an attitude which we completely reject and are working hard to discredit.

Without this pride in our heritage, our cause is lost because without pride in being Indian there will be no unity among our people. One lesson history has taught us is that as individuals we are weak. A spirit of solidarity will be the source of our energy and determination. Our unity will help us withstand the pressures which confront any group that tries to change oppressive institutions. We have come to recognize that the cause of our poverty does not lie within us as individuals, even though we suffer as individuals. Together we must participate in restructuring institutions to deal equitably and fairly with our people.

Looking to the years ahead, we are optimistic because we have made progress in bringing together the Indians of North Carolina.



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ABJ :pdr

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the official governing body of the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs. It provides overall direction for the administration of the Commission's program activities.

The original board consisted of 18 members, six of whom were members serving by virtue of their office within state government and three representatives from each of the following North Carolina Indian groups: the Coharie, the Haliwa, the Lumbee, and the Waccamaw Siouan. The Commission's enabling legislation also allowed for the expansion of the board's size to include three representatives from each newly organized Indian group recognized by the Commission. Thus, with the recognition of the Cumberland County Association of Indian People, the Guilford Native American Association, and the Metrolina Native American Association, the board has increased to 27 members. Individual board members are listed below.

Coharie

Lawrence Emanuel
Marty Simmons

Cumberland County Association of Indian People

Viola Jacobs
Cynthia Keys
Benjamin Maynor

Guilford Native American Association

Jerry Brewer
Pat Cavan
Lonnie Revels

Haliwa

Gilbert Lynch
Glen Richardson
W. R. Richardson, Chairperson

Lumbee

Ertle Knox Chavis
Alton Hunt
John W. Oxendine

Metrolina Native American Association

James Barak
Lee Roy Epps
James Lowry

Waccamaw Siouan

Shirley Freeman, Secretary
Linda Jacobs
John Webb

STATE OFFICIALS

Manfred Emmrich, Director
N. C. Employment Security
Commission

Lt. Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr.
State of North Carolina

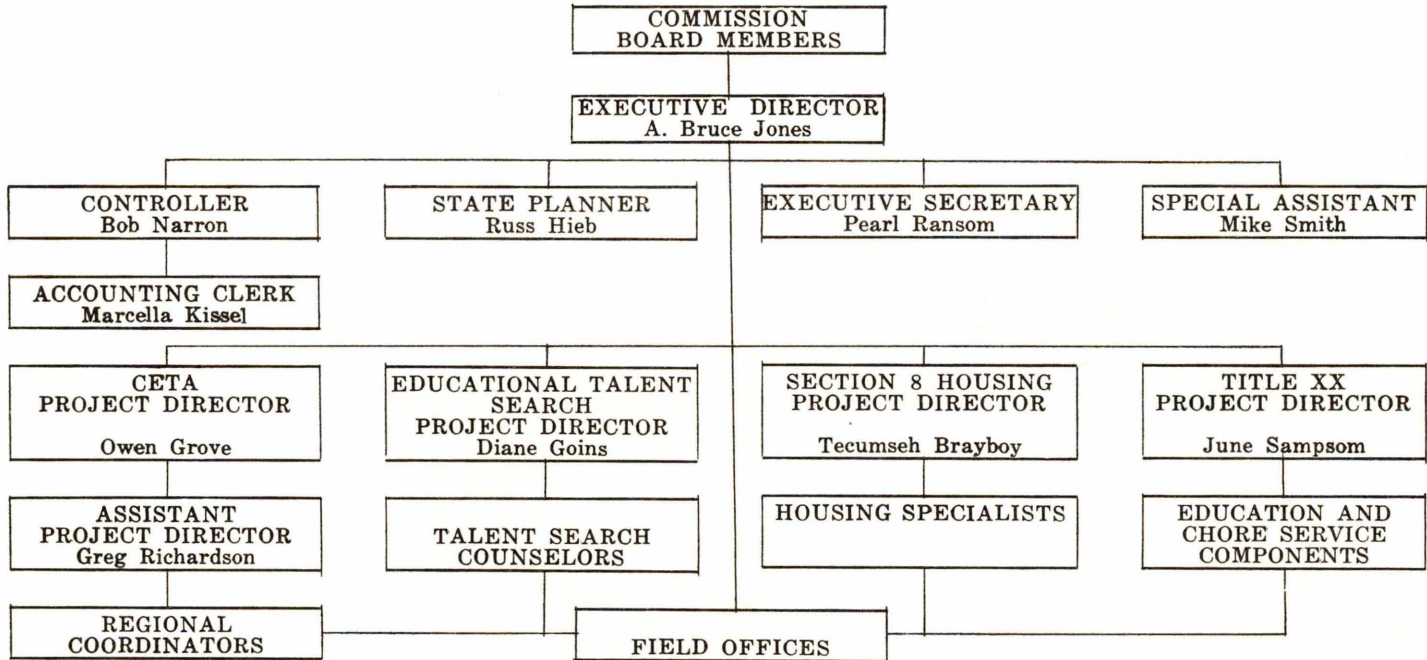
Secretary George Little
Dept. of Natural and
Economic Resources

Speaker James C. Green
N. C. House of Representatives

Secretary Phil Kirk
Dept. of Human Resources

Commissioner T. Avery Nye
Department of Labor

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PROJECT SUMMARIES

The North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs, since its creation by the General Assembly in 1971, has had as its goal to upgrade the living conditions of the people it serves. The Commission's legislative mandate "to bring local, state, and federal resources into focus for the implementation or continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of the State of North Carolina." The Commission's efforts to achieve that goal have led to the development of a CETA program, which offers a wide scope of employment and training opportunities; a Title XX program, which provides educational support services, day care for children, chore services, preparation and delivery of meals, and transportation services; an Educational Talent Search program, which provides recruiting and counseling to encourage high school students to continue their education at the post-secondary level; and a Section 8 Housing program to provide housing assistance payments (rent supplements) for low-income and elderly families. The following chart shows the funding source and level of each project:

Project Description	Funding Source	Funding Level
Employment and training	CETA	\$ 658,000.00
Employment and training	Local grants	85,000.00
Social services	Title XX	120,000.00
Housing	HUD	458,000.00
Commission Staff	State of N. C.	138,000.00
Educational talent search	HEW	35,400.00
		<hr/> \$1,494,083.00

There are currently 56 persons on the Commission staff, 22 of whom work out of the central office in Raleigh. The remaining staff are assigned to 11 field offices (see appendix). The following section provides a summary of the programs operated by the Commission.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROJECT

The Commission is a prime sponsor under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Title III. The program provides employment and training opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed Indians and others of Native American descent in North Carolina.

By providing employment and training assistance, the program will help eligible participants move up to a standard of living more compatible with their aspirations. The program attacks many common employment and training and related problems facing Indian communities, including isolation, lack of upward mobility and promotion, and the lack of knowledge of available services, opportunities, and programs.

Depending upon individual needs, participants were placed in one of five activities: work experience, classroom training, public service employment, direct job placement, and summer youth. Work experience provides temporary employment for a transitional period for unemployed participants. Training opportunities are available through the classroom training segment of the program. Public service employees are involved in community planning and resource development at the local level. Direct job placement services assist individuals in applying for and obtaining unsubsidized employment positions. School age youths are provided employment during summer months.

The following is a breakdown of participant totals in various program activities:

ACTIVITY	PLACEMENTS
Work Experience -----	304
Classroom Training -----	108
Public Service Employment -----	10
Direct Job Placement -----	402
Summer Youths -----	191
	<u>1,015</u>

The CETA program is funded through the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The funding level for fiscal year 1976 was (FY-76) \$823,351.00. There are 28 staff members located in rural and urban offices across the state. CETA field offices are listed below:

Columbus County
Route 1, Box 97-F
Bolton, N. C.

Cumberland County
1620-C Clinton Road
Fayetteville, N. C.

Halifax County

P. O. Box 9
Hollister, N. C.

Harnett County

408 E. Cumberland Street
Dunn, N. C.

Guilford County

611 Summit Avenue
Greensboro, N. C.

Mecklenburg County

EE-506-800 Briar Creek Road
Charlotte, N. C.

Person County

213 Main Street
Roxboro, N. C.

Richmond County

P. O. Box 265
Rockingham, N. C.

Robeson County

2510 West 5th Street
Lumberton, N. C.

Sampson County

P. O. Box 1094
Clinton, N. C.

Warren County

P. O. Box 179-A
Hollister, N. C.

Future plans for the program include extensive coordination with Lead Regional Organizations and other funding and service agencies in order to secure maximum service and/or resources that will benefit Indians who qualify for the CETA program.

TITLE XX COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

The Commission operates a community service project funded by the Department of Social Services under the provisions of Title XX. The intent of the program was to make the following services more accessible to isolated Indian communities: day care for children, educational support services for individuals, preparation and delivery of meals, chore services for the elderly, and transportation services. Services are offered in the rural communities of the following counties: Columbus, Cumberland, Halifax, Harnett, Sampson, and Warren.

Two of these services, educational support and chore services, are currently provided by the project. The educational support component counsels persons who wish to continue their secondary education. The chore services component performs tasks (ie. light housekeeping, transportation to medical facilities) incidental to individuals physically or mentally unable to carry on such activities.

The remaining components will be operational in the coming year. The day care component will provide 40 preschool children with services that will help them develop positive self images,

language skills, and social skills. Preparation and delivery of meals will provide nutritious meals to 50 blind, elderly, or disabled individuals. The transportation component is designed to work in conjunction with the day care and preparation and delivery of meals components, providing participants transportation services where needed.

A short funding period in FY 1975-75 and strict federal and state regulations regarding opening day care facilities and meal services hampered the Title XX project's progress.

The following is a breakdown of participant totals in the various program activities:

ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS
Educational Support -----	26
Chore Services -----	29

EDUCATIONAL TALENT SEARCH PROJECT

The Educational Talent Search project is designed to locate high school students with high learning potential and assist them in enrolling in post secondary educational programs. The program provides counseling for young people in grades 7-12 to encourage them to remain in school and to help them plan their future education. The program also assists students who need financial assistance in obtaining scholarships, loans, grants, or work-study programs so they can continue to meet their educational goals.

This program has been operated by the Commission for the past two years as a demonstration project. The target areas were the rural Indian communities of Columbus, Halifax, Harnett, Sampson, and Warren Counties and the urban Indian community of Cumberland county. The program set a base for an operational project, which has been applied for, to operate in these areas which are a great distance from institutions of higher education.

The project's accomplishments are shown below:

ACTIVITIES	GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
Recruitments -----	750	850
Placements -----	150	116
-Four Year Colleges (18)		
-Technical Institutes (21)		
-Adult Basic Education (34)		
-General Educational Development (37)		
Pending Enrollment		28

The project is funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The funding level of \$25,000 is inadequate. The program's achievements could have been greater if the funding level had allowed a sufficient number of counselors to be employed on a full-time basis. For fiscal year 1976, the program operated with just four part-time talent search counselors. The program was augmented in February by the addition of the educational support component of the Title XX project which provided an opportunity to serve a greater number of people.

SECTION 8 HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

This new program has recently been funded to provide low-income families with assistance in securing decent, safe, and sanitary housing on the open market. The program will operate in the rural, agricultural counties of Bladen, Hoke, Sampson, and Warren. It will assist 255 families according to the following county and bedroom distribution:

HOKE COUNTY: 40 units

(Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom
7	0

(Non-Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
3	9	11	10

BLADEN COUNTY: 55 units

(Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom
10	0

(Non-Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
6	14	14	11

SAMPSON COUNTY: 100 units

(Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom
27	3

(Non-Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
12	20	19	19

WARREN COUNTY: 60 units

(Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom
18	0

(Non-Elderly)

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
7	11	13	11

This program is funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for \$457,284 per year for five years. It will provide rental assistance payments for eligible families. These payments will pay that portion of the rent over 25% of the family's income, resulting in better distribution of limited family income. Family eligibility is based on 80% of the county's median income for a family of four. Family size and income level will determine the level of program participation.

The program will provide suitable housing and will make referrals to other community service agencies.

The program has not yet started renting units. The staff of five has been selected and they are making all preliminary arrangements to begin contracting for units by September 1, 1976. The leasing schedule calls for all units to be under contract by April 30, 1977.

NORTH CAROLINA INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS

COHARIE INTRA-TRIBAL COUNCIL

The Coharie Intra-Tribal Council was established in May 1975 to represent the Coharie Indians of Harnett and Sampson counties. The Council's board consists of seven members representing the five Indian communities of Harnett and Sampson counties. The chair of the Council alternates between the two counties each year. The Coharie Intra-Tribal Council represents over 1500 Native Americans of the Harnett-Sampson county area.

Coharie Intra-Tribal Council

P. O. Box 1094

Clinton, N. C. 28328

Chairperson: Bob Burnette

Phone: 592-8041

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR INDIAN PEOPLE

The Cumberland County Association for Indian People was established in 1965 to represent the Indian people of Fayetteville, N. C., and Cumberland County. Indians from all North Carolina tribes as well as many from southwestern and southeastern United States tribes live in Cumberland County. Twelve members serve on the Association's board to represent the Indian people of Cumberland County. There is a Native American population of over 5,000 living in Cumberland County.

Cumberland County Association of Indian People

P. O. Box 6-4243

Fayetteville, N. C. 28306

Chief: J. P. Jacobs

Executive Director: James Hardin

Phone: 483-8442

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was chartered in 1889 by the legislature of North Carolina and represents the Cherokee Indians of Jackson, Swain, Graham and Cherokee counties. Native Americans living on Cherokee lands are predominantly Cherokee Indians with many tribes from outside North Carolina represented. The Cherokee Tribal Government consists of twelve Council members and an Executive Depart-

ment. A Native American population in excess of 5,000 lives on the Cherokee Reservation.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Post Office Box 455

Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

Principal Chief, John A. Crowe

Chairperson: Joe Bradley Phone: (704) 497-2771

GUILFORD NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, INC.

Guilford Native American Association was formed in February 1975 to speak for and represent the Native Americans of Guilford County. Native Americans living in Guilford County come from all of the North Carolina tribes and also from tribes outside North Carolina. The Association's board is composed of seven members who speak for the more than 3,000 Native Americans of Guilford County.

Guilford Native American Association, Inc.

611 Summit Avenue

Greensboro, N. C. 27405

Chairperson: Jerry Brewer Phone: 379-5343

HALIWA INDIAN TRIBE, INC.

The Haliwa Indian Tribe, Inc., was established in 1957 to represent and speak for the Haliwa Indians of Halifax and Warren counties. The tribe's council is composed of 13 members representing the Indian communities of Halifax and Warren counties. A Native American population of 2,500 is represented by the Haliwa Indian Tribe, Inc.

Haliwa Indian Tribe, Inc.

Route 1, Box 329

Hollister, N. C. 27844

Phone: 586-5151

Chief: W. R. Richardson

LUMBEE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Lumbee Regional Development Association was chartered in 1968 to represent the Lumbee Indians of Robeson and surrounding counties. The Lumbee Indians comprise the largest group of Native Americans east of the Mississippi. LRDA has

been successful in obtaining many services and programs for Indians in Robeson and surrounding counties. The LRDA board has 17 members that represent the Lumbee communities. The Lumbee Native American population is in excess of 30,000.

Lumbee Regional Development Association

P. O. Box 68

Pembroke, N. C. 28372

Phone: 521-9761

Chairperson: Rev. James Woods

Executive Director: Ken Maynor

METROLINA NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Metrolina Native American Association was chartered in January 1976 to represent the Native Americans of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg area. Native Americans of this area come from all tribes in North Carolina as well as other tribes across the United States. The board is comprised of nine members to represent the more than 4,000 Native Americans of the area.

Metrolina Native American Association

800 Briar Creek Road 506-EE

Charlotte, N. C. 28205

Phone: (704) 372-3395

Chairperson: Lee Roy Epps

Executive Director: Sally Dial

WACCAMAW-SIOUAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Waccamaw-Siouan Development Association was established in 1970 to represent the Waccamaw-Siouan Indians of Bladen and Columbus counties. The tribe's council is composed of nine members representing the Indian communities of Bladen and Columbus counties. The Waccamaw-Siouan Development Association represents a Native American population of more than 1,500.

Waccamaw-Siouan Development Association

Route 1, Box 109

Bolton, N. C. 28423

Phone: 452-9997

Chief: Clifton Freeman

APPENDIX

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
1971 SESSION
RATIFIED BILL

Chapter 1013
Senate Bill 642

**AN ACT TO CREATE AND ESTABLISH A COMMISSION OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR NORTH CAROLINA**

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Creation: Name:—There is hereby created and established a commission to be known as the NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Section 2. Purpose for Creation:—The purpose of the Commission shall be to deal fairly and effectively with Indian affairs; to bring local, state, and federal resources into focus for the implementation or continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of the State of North Carolina; to provide aid and protection for the Indians as needs are demonstrated; to prevent undue hardships; to assist Indian communities in social and economic development; and to promote recognition of the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions considered by them to be sacred and meaningful to Native Americans.

Section 3. Duties: Use of Funds.—It shall be the duty of the commission to study, consider, accumulate, compile, assemble and disseminate information on any aspect of Indian affairs; to investigate relief needs of Indians of North Carolina and to provide technical assistance in the preparation of plans for the alleviation of such needs; to confer with appropriate officials of local, state, and federal governments and agencies of those concerned with Indian affairs to encourage and implement coordination of applicable resources to meet the needs of Indians in North Carolina; to cooperate with and secure the assistance of the local, state and federal governments or any agencies thereof in formulating any such programs, and to coordinate such programs with any program regarding Indian affairs adopted or planned by the federal government to the end that the State Commission of Indian Affairs secure the full benefit of such programs; to review all proposed or pending legislation, and amendments to existing State legislation affecting Indians in North Carolina; to conduct public hearings on matters relating to Indian affairs and to subpoena any information or documents deemed necessary by the Commission; to study the existing status of recognition of all Indian groups, tribes, and communi-

ties presently existing in the State of North Carolina, and to establish appropriate procedures to provide for legal recognition by the State of presently unrecognized groups, and to initiate procedures for their recognition by the federal government; to employ and fix the compensation of an Executive Director of the Commission and such supporting staff as may be required to carry out the responsibility of the Commission; to petition the State Commission's affairs and to expend funds in compliance with State regulations; to make legislative recommendations; to make and publish reports of findings and recommendations.

Section 4. Membership; Term of Office; chairman; Compensation.—(a) The State Commission of Indian Affairs shall consist of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Lieutenant Governor, the Director of the Department of Social Services, Director of the State Employment Security Commission, Director of the State Board of Health, the Director of the State Conservation and Development Department, and the Commissioner of Labor. There shall be 12 Indian members to be selected by tribal or community consent; three each from the four following major groups of North Carolina Indians: The Lumbee, the Haliwa, the Waccamaw-Siouan, and the Coharie Tribes. In addition, at the discretion of the Commission and at such time as any other presently unrecognized group or groups of Indians residing in North Carolina are recognized by the Commission, the Commission may seat up to three representatives from such a newly recognized group who demonstrate their authority to speak in the interest of the group they represent.

(b) Members serving by virtue of their office within State government shall serve so long as they hold that office. Members representing Indian tribes and groups shall be elected by the tribe or group concerned and shall serve for three-year terms, except that at the first election of Commission members by tribes or groups, one member from each tribe or group shall be elected for one-year term, one member from each tribe to a two-year term, and one member from each tribe or group to a three-year term. Thereafter, Commission members will be elected to three-year terms. All members shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring on the Commission shall be filled by the tribal council or governing body concerned. Any member appointed to fill a member causing the vacancy. The Governor shall appoint a Chairman of the Commission from among the Indian members of the Commission, subject to ratification by the full Commission. The Commission shall elect its own secretary.

(c) Commission members who are seated by virtue of their office within the State government shall not be compensated by the Commission for their services to the Commission. All other Commission members shall be compensated at the same rate as other statutory commission members and pursuant to prevailing State regulations. Travel reimbursement shall be in accord with State regulations.

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(b) Two-thirds of the Indian members of the Commission and two members by virtue of their office within State government must be present to constitute a quorum.

(c) Proxy vote shall not be permitted.

Section 7. Reports.—The Commission shall prepare a written annual report giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations. This report shall be submitted to the Governor and the legislature. The report will become a matter of public record and will be maintained in the State Historical Archives. It may also be furnished to such other persons or agencies as the Commission may deem proper.

Section 8. Fiscal records; Bond required.—(a) Fiscal records shall be kept by the Executive Director or his designee, if applicable, otherwise by the Commission Chairman and will be subject to annual audit by a Certified Public Accountant. The audit report will become a part of the annual report and will be submitted in accordance with the regulations governing preparation and submission of the annual report.

(b) Commission members or employees of the Commission

who are responsible for receiving and disbursing Commission funds shall be bonded in an amount satisfactory to the Commission, but not less than \$50,000.

Section 9. There is hereby appropriated from the General funds of the State for support of the Commission of Indian Affairs the sum of \$12,500 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and the sum of \$12,500 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1972.

Section 10. This act shall become effective upon ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the day of July, 1971.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

P. O. Box 27228

227 E. Edenton Street—Room 228

Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

FIELD OFFICES

Columbus County

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Halifax County

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Phone: 997-4529

Robeson County

2510 West 5th Street
Lumberton, N. C. 28358
Phone: 738-6272

Sampson County

P. O. Box 1094
Clinton, N. C. 28328
Phone: 592-8041

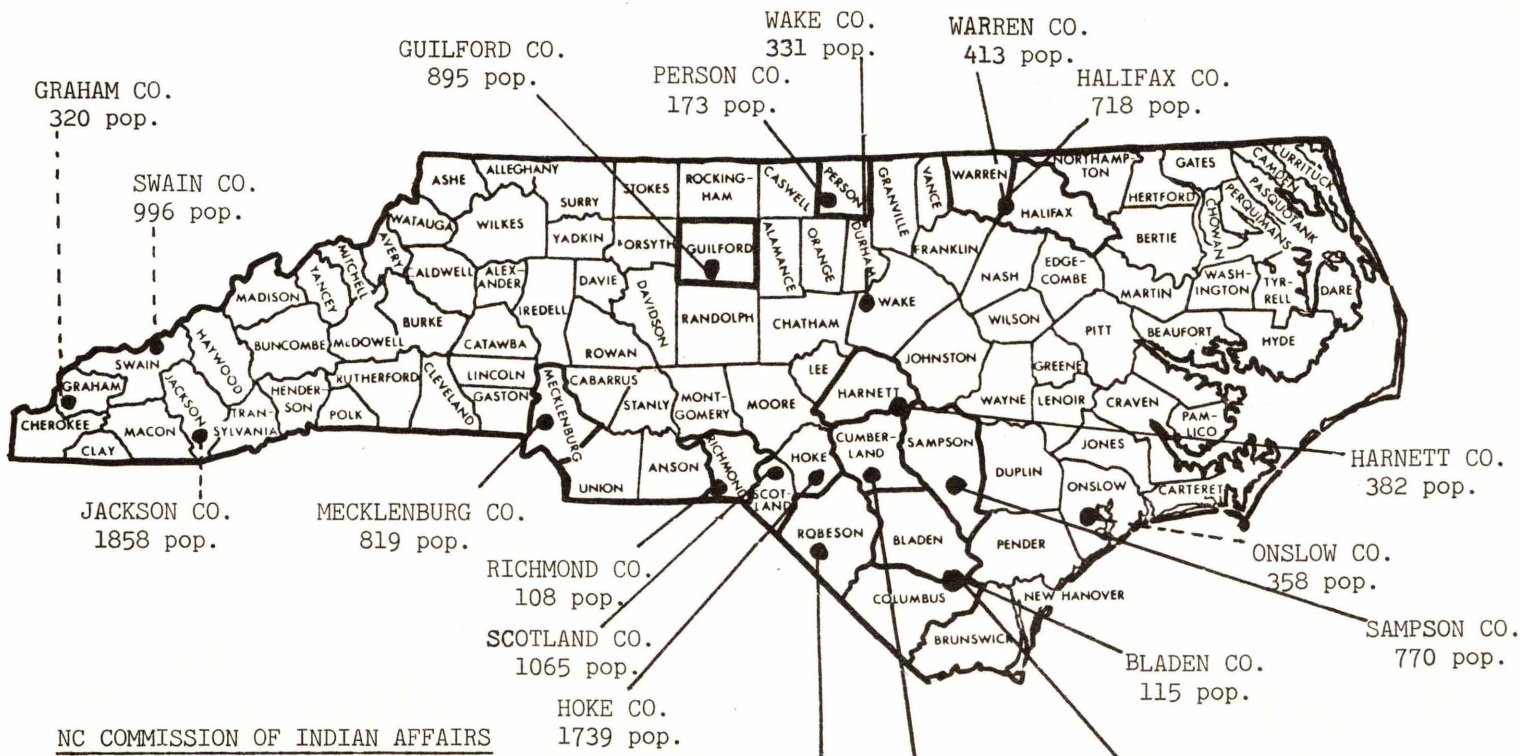
Warren County

Route 1, Box 179-A
Hollister, N. C. 27844
Phone: 257-2719

NORTH CAROLINA INDIAN POPULATION

(1970 Census Figures by County)

	Total		Total
Alamance	85	Johnston	15
Alexander	11	Jones	2
Alleghany	—	Lee	22
Anson	32	Lenoir	40
Ashe	7	Lincoln	1
Avery	5	McDowell	9
Beaufort	10	Macon	8
Bertie	—	Madison	5
Bladen	115	Martin	20
Burnswick	29	Mecklenburg	819
Buncombe	133	Mitchell	7
Burke	36	Montgomery	14
Cabarrus	69	Moore	123
Caldwell	36	Nash	51
Camden	1	New Hanover	141
Carteret	44	North Hampton	17
Caswell	5	Onslow	358
Catawba	30	Orange	52
Chatham	20	Pamlico	8
Cherokee	71	Pasquotank	20
Chowan	7	Pender	10
Clay	7	Perquimans	3
Cleveland	19	Person	173
Columbus	949	Pitt	20
Craven	98	Polk	9
Cumberland	3,199	Randolph	56
Currituck	2	Richmond	108
Dare	3	Robeson	26,486
Davidson	136	Rockingham	29
Davie	22	Rowan	89
Duplin	19	Rutherford	25
Durham	115	Sampson	770
Edgecombe	28	Scotland	1,065
Forsyth	213	Stanley	37
Franklin	23	Stokes	9
Gaston	133	Surry	18
Gates	4	Swain	996
Graham	320	Transylvania	22
Granville	15	Tyrell	—
Greene	—	Union	31
Guilford	895	Vance	6
Halifax	718	Wake	331
Harnett	382	Warren	431
Haywood	58	Washington	6
Henderson	12	Watauga	2
Hertford	41	Wayne	96
Hoke	1,739	Wilkes	19
Hyde	1	Wilson	37
Iredell	56	Yadkin	5
Jackson	1,858	Yancy	12
		Total:	44,406



NC COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

- Counties served by the Commission
- Counties with Indian population 300+
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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
1971 SESSION
RATIFIED BILL**

Chapter 1013
Senate Bill 642

**AN ACT TO CREATE AND ESTABLISH A COMMISSION OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR NORTH CAROLINA**

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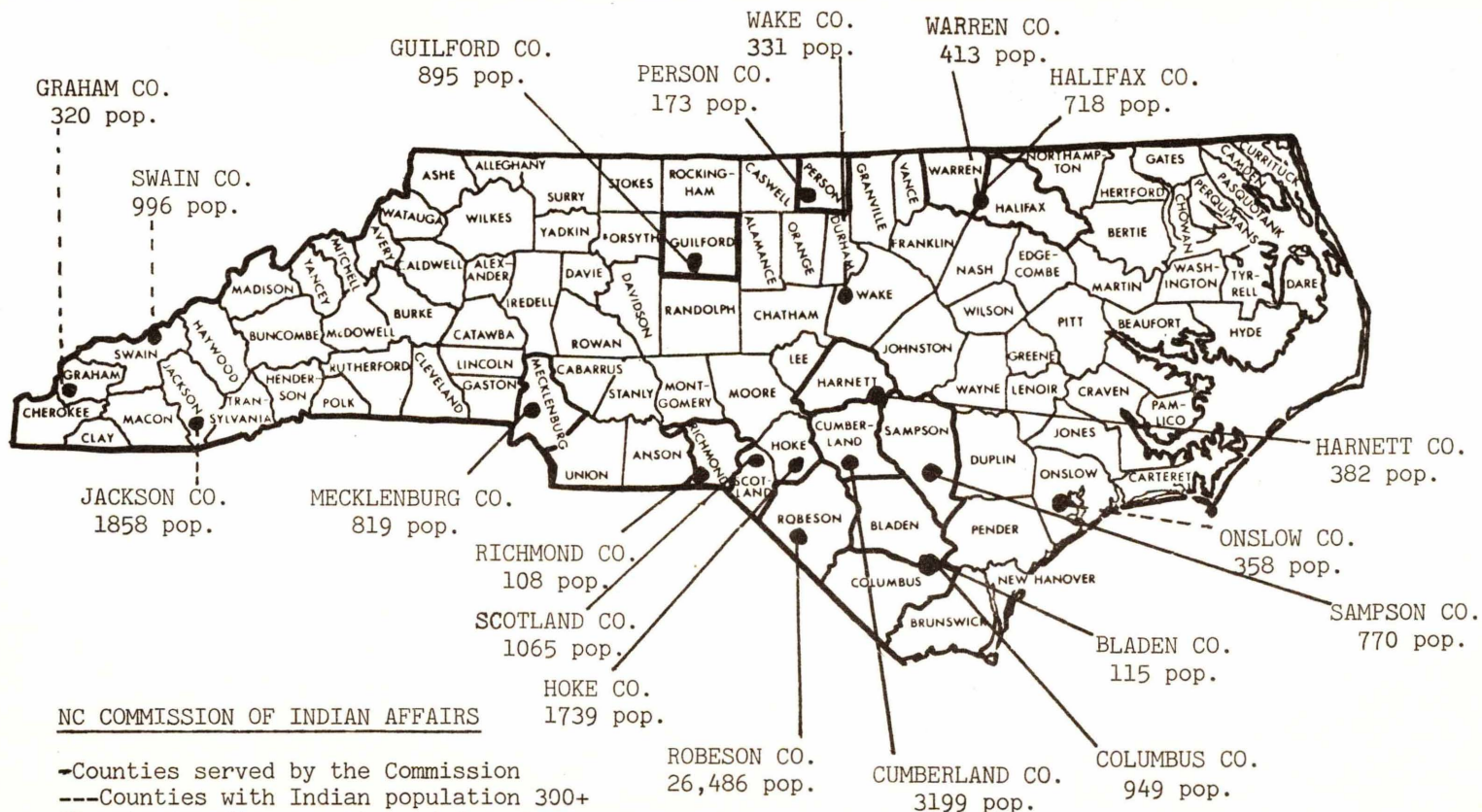
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